

# THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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**The Country Lassie.**  
She blossomed in the country,  
Where sunny summer flings  
Her rosy arms around the earth,  
And brightest blossoms bring;  
Health was her sole inheritance,  
And grace her only dower;  
I never dreamed the wildwood  
Contained so sweet a flower.

Far distant from the city,  
And inland from the sea,  
My lassie bloomed in goodness,  
As pure as pure could be;  
She caught her dewy freshness  
From hill and mountain bower,  
I never dreamed the wildwood  
Contained so sweet a flower.

The rainbow must have lent her  
Some of its airy grace;  
The wild rose parted with a blush,  
That nestled on her face;  
The sunbeams got entangled in  
The long waves of her hair,  
Or she had never grown to be  
So modest and so fair.

The early birds have taught her  
Their joyous matin song,  
And some of their soft innocence,  
She's been with them so long,  
And for her now, if need be,  
I'd part with wealth and power,  
I never dreamed the wildwood  
Contained so sweet a flower.

## Annual Report of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

Into this institution during the last year  
319 of the 334 applications for admission  
have been granted, and 381 persons have  
been under treatment. Of these 80 have  
been cured, 11 discharged improved, 3 dis-  
charged unimproved, 1 discharged by habes  
corpus, 1 committed suicide, 7 died from na-  
tural causes, 1 "escaped", and 277 were re-  
maining in the Asylum at the date of the  
Report, Oct. 31, 1858. Since the opening  
of the institution, 1,550 patients have been  
under treatment, of whom 724 have been  
returned cured.

The State of Indiana has about one in-  
sane person for every twelve hundred of her  
inhabitants, but from various causes this  
ratio has latterly increased. In considering  
the most prominent of these, Dr. Athon,  
the Superintendent, dwells at considerable  
length upon the hereditary influences as af-  
fecting the intellect—an important topic, as  
from this source from thirty-two to thirty-  
four per cent. of the inmates of our asylums  
are furnished. Of these influences there  
is, first, the intermarriage of blood relations,  
of which, without insisting that aberration  
or degeneracy is their invariable result, it  
may be said that they have produced a great  
proportion of insane, as well as a greater  
proportion of persons defective in sight and  
hearing, than promiscuous intermarriages.  
So many and such great evils have been the  
effect of consanguineous unions, that the  
public attention should be drawn thither.

The offspring of two distinct races result  
in an improvement upon the stock of the  
inferior parent, rarely falling below and  
but occasionally ascending above the ac-  
knowledgeed excellences of the other  
parent. There may be some apparent ex-  
ceptions to this rule, but wherever observa-  
tions have been made upon this subject, su-  
perior education and moral advantages  
come in as the great lever of elevation in  
these particular cases.

Mulattoes are superior in intellectual en-  
dowments to their African parents, and they  
are also possessed of greater symmetry of  
person and activity of movement; but nature  
seems to have revolted at the coalition, and

these commendable qualities, so much ad-  
mired in the improved stock, are overbal-  
anced in nearly every instance by the cer-  
tainty of the transmission of the seeds of  
premature death by either one or both par-  
ents. The mulatto is not so long lived as  
the white man or the negro, and this may  
be accounted for by the known fact that  
tuberculous deposit is so common that it  
may really be considered one of the consti-  
tuent particles of his system, and pulmon-  
ary and mesenteric affections his heirloom.  
It is not so appreciable in the character  
of those born of negro and Indian parents,  
or the negro and any of the copper-colored  
races. Such intermarriages have produced  
progeny superior to either parent in all the  
qualities that constitute an approximation  
to the acknowledged perfections in the  
Caucasian type of mankind.

Since 1832, Spiritualism has occupied an  
increasingly important place among the ex-  
traneous causes of insanity. Self-abuse and  
drunkenness are of course the origin of a  
large percentage of the mental alienation  
in Indiana, as elsewhere, and the latter  
cause has of late furnished a large number  
of patients whose disease the Superintendent  
regards as the effect of the fishberries,  
strychnine, and other poisonous drugs used  
in the adulteration of alcoholic preparations.

Tobacco, though not a prominent, is still a  
sufficiently active cause of insanity to justify  
the Superintendent in referring to it.  
Of the 1,550 patients under treatment  
since the opening of the institution, the in-  
sane of 65—31 males and 34 females—  
was constitutional; 26 males and 18 females  
were made insane from spirit rappings; 45  
men lost their reason from intemperance;  
39 men and 2 women became demented  
from self-abuse, and 15 men and 11 women  
were made crazy by the use of tobacco.  
When we subtract from the sum total of  
causes the 203 set down as of unknown ori-  
gin, the importance of the causes above  
cited will appear the more important.

If so melancholy a subject as insanity  
can be ludicrous under any aspect, it would  
seem laughable that 7 men and 4 women  
should lose their reason through Know-  
Nothingism.

In a table of the religious belief of the  
patients previous to admission, we find that  
out of 1,550, 533 professed no religious faith;  
that each religious denomination is represen-  
ted by about an equal per centage, and that  
9 atheists have found their way within the  
walls of the Asylum.

The expenditures of the last year were  
\$30,833 21.

**EFFECT OF HEAT UPON MEAT.**—Prof.  
Johnson, in his Chemistry of Common Life,  
says that a well cooked piece of meat should  
be full of its own juice, or natural gravy.  
In roasting, therefore, it should be exposed  
to a quick fire, that the external surface  
may be made to contract at once, and the  
albumen to coagulate, before the juice has  
had time to escape from within. The same  
observations apply to boiling; when a piece  
of beef or mutton is plunged into boiling  
water the outer part contracts, the albumen  
which is near the surface coagulates, and  
the internal juice is prevented either from  
escaping into the water by which it is sur-  
rounded, or from being diluted or weakened  
by the admission of water among it. When  
cut up, therefore, the meat yields much  
gravy and is rich in flavor. Hence a beef-  
steak or mutton-chop is done quickly and  
over a quick fire, that the natural juices  
may be retained.

**SCENE IN A SCHOOL ROOM.**—The Spring-  
field Republican is responsible for the fol-  
lowing:

Mistress—Come here, George, I wish to  
examine you in punctuation. What's that?  
George—That's a comma.

Mistress—Right, now what's that?  
George—Ah! now you've got me where  
my hair's short, I don't know.

Mistress—George, I do not wish you to  
use any slang phrases here. When you are  
unable to give correct replies say so, but do  
not repeat such phrases as that which you  
have just used. What's that?  
George—I dun know.

Mistress—Don't know what that is! Why  
that's a period.

George—(Looking critically at the point  
in question.) Ha! ha! Now I've got you  
where your hair's short; that aint nothin'  
but a fly dirt.

Mistress—(Re-examining critically.)—  
George you are dismissed.

## A Hard Joke.

The Mobile Advertiser of the 19th, tells  
the following good story of a notorious prac-  
tical joker in that city, yclept "Straight  
back Dick."

"Dick was at the wharf last week when  
one of the up river boats arrived, looking,  
doubtless, for some unwary individual upon  
whom to exercise his talent. He watched  
closely the countenance of each passenger,  
as he stepped from the plank upon the wharf,  
and at length fastened his gaze upon an in-  
dividual who, from his appearance and man-  
ners, was considerably nearer Mobile than  
he had ever been before. He was evident-  
ly ill at ease, and had evidently heard the  
reports, which were rife in the country, re-  
lative to the hundreds who were dying in  
Mobile every hour from yellow fever. The  
man started off towards Dauphin street,  
carpet sack in hand, but had not proceeded  
far when a heavy hand was laid upon his  
shoulder, and he suddenly stopped. Upon  
turning round, he met the cold, serious  
countenance of Dick, and it seemed to send  
a thrill of terror throughout his whole frame.  
After looking at him steadily for about a  
minute, Dick slowly ejaculated:

"Yes, you are the man. Stand straight!"  
"With visible fear in his countenance  
the poor fellow essayed to do as com-  
manded."

"Straighten yet," said Dick; "there, that  
will do," and taking from his pocket a small  
tape measure, he stooped down and meas-  
ured him from the toe of his boot to the  
crown of his hat, took a pencil and carefully  
marked the height in his pocket book, to  
the utter amazement of the stranger; after  
which he measured him across the shoulders  
and again noted the dimensions. He then  
looked the stranger firmly in the face, and  
said:

"Sir, I am sorry that it is so, but I really  
will not be able to finish it for you before  
morning."

"Finish what?" asked the stranger, en-  
deavoring in vain to appear calm.

"Why, your coffin, to be sure! You see,  
I am city undertaker, and the people are  
dying here so fast that I can hardly supply  
the demand for coffins. You will have to  
wait till your turn comes, which will be to-  
morrow morning—say about 9 o'clock."

"But what the d—l do I want with a coffin?  
I have no idea of dying."

"You haven't, eh! Sir, you will not live  
two hours and a half. I see it in your coun-  
tenance. Why, even now you have a pain  
—a slight pain—in your back."

"Y—yes, I believe I have," replied the  
trembling hoosier.

"Exactly," said Dick, "and your limbs  
too."

"Yes, stranger, you're right, and I be-  
gin to feel it in the back of my neck and  
head."

"Of course you do, and unless you do  
something for it, you'll be dead in a short  
time, I assure you. Take my advice, now  
go back aboard that boat, swallow down a  
gill of brandy, get into your state room  
and cover up with blankets. Stay there  
till you perspire freely, then leave here like  
lightning."

Hoosier hurried on board that boat and  
followed Dick's instructions to a letter.  
On Monday he was met by a gentleman at  
Citronelle, to whom he related his wonder-  
ful escape from death by yellow fever, even  
after preparations were being made to pro-  
cure his coffin. He says he will never for-  
get the kindness of that tall man in Mobile,  
who gave him such advice.

**BANK OF GOSPORT.**—The Auditor of State  
gives notice that protest for non-payment of  
the notes of the Bank of Gosport having  
been filed in that office, the whole circula-  
tion will be redeemed at the Auditor's office,  
in coin, at par, from and after the 20th of  
February.

"Why don't you hold up your head as  
I do?" asked an aristocratic lawyer of a  
sterling old farmer. "Squire," said the farmer,  
"look at that field of grain. You see that  
all the valuable heads are bowed down,  
while those that have nothing in them  
stand upright."

To make an excellent jam: Squeeze  
six or eight women, now-a-days, into a com-  
mon stage-coach.

"Which can travel the fastest, heat or  
cold?" "Why, heat, you dunce! Can't any-  
body catch cold?"

## Taking the Paper.

Ah! there it lays before the clock,  
Its folds the mantle pressing;  
We mortals never need complain,  
The news is such a blessing—  
There—corn has riz to sixty cents—  
(Do snuff that flickering tapor.)  
I'm sure I know not what we did  
Before we took the paper.

I used to stare when people talked  
Of the affairs of other nations,  
And wonder where on earth they got  
Their stock of information;  
I knew enough of right and wrong  
To sue my nearest neighbor,  
Then call him close when he refused  
To lend his weekly paper.

And then—O fudge! I might have been  
As rich as Jacob Astor,  
Without the toil of hoeing corn,  
And sowing fields and plaster—  
But just by digging out the gold—  
No way could sure be cheaper,  
I missed the mark—and all because  
I did not take the paper.

I loved the cash extremely well,  
And pocketed the money—  
Let others read—and thought myself  
About as smart as any,  
Until when I forgot to vote,  
And cut up many a caper,  
Went twice to church on Monday morn—  
I vowed I'd take the paper.

At last my every house burned down,  
Without one cent insurance,  
I lost my all in Kidder's bank—  
This was beyond endurance.  
With coat tail straight and hair erect  
I dashed o'er every breaker,  
And crushing every one I met,  
I went and took the paper.

But now all subjects I discuss,  
Even to the rights of woman,  
A quarter men there never lived  
Than farmer Jones of Oregon.  
And what is more—in full advance  
I always pay the printer,  
Nor think two dollars better spent  
Than for my weekly paper.

## For the Jasper Courier. To Kincaid.

In reply to your remarks in the "Courier,"  
about the statement that Catholic books were  
burned in the district school house, I wish  
to say, in the first place, that I do not know  
who is the author of that report, but I do  
know there were no such books burnt. But  
there were books belonging to the scholars  
and the teacher, such as are used in all pub-  
lic schools of this State, to the amount, a-  
near as can be ascertained, of \$100. And  
about the teaching of a school at all times,  
I would inform you, Mr. Kincaid, that said  
district is not like some in the township, for  
when the time of free school is over, they  
continue their school generally by subscrip-  
tion; but some other districts fool away even  
their time for free schools with quarreling  
about a teacher. So, Mr. Kincaid, I think  
these few lines may be satisfactory to you,  
inasmuch as every citizen has the right to  
go to a free school and see for himself what  
is taught there, no one will object to it. In  
regard to prosecution, I think the district is  
as able to stand or bear it, as Mr. Kincaid is  
to prosecute. Therefore as an old Proverb,  
and a good piece of advice—"Always sweep  
before your own door first, and then before  
that of your neighbor." Now, Mr. Kincaid,  
do not hollow before you get out of the  
swamp.

VOX POPULI.

## Financial Affairs of Government.

A letter to the New York Times says.  
The President is preparing a special mes-  
sage, showing the condition of the Treasury.  
This message is now nearly ready for trans-  
mission to Congress, and I am enabled to  
give its data, in advance, as follows:

Bal. in Treasury, July 1, 1858, \$ 6,398,316

Receipts from all sources to Sept.

30, 1858, " " " 25 230 879

Estimated receipts for three quarters:

From Customs " " " 37,000 000

From Public Lands " " " 1,000 000

Miscellaneous sources " " " 500 000

Treasury Notes, issued Dec. 1858 1,254 000

Loan of January " " " 10,000 000

Total means for 1859 " \$81 383,195

Expenditures to Sept., 1858 \$21 708,198

Estimated expense to June next 52 357,698

Treasury Notes to be redeemed

prior to July 1, 1859 " 18 339,000

Postoffice Deficiency " " " 3,838,723

Needed for working the Treasury,

and for Mint purposes " " " 5,000 000

Total expenditures " " " \$101 233 529

Total means " " " 81,383 195

Deficiency, 1st July next 20 855,329

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Milk Cows—The Value of Blood.

At one of the fairs of the Bristol  
(Mass.) Agricultural Society, the com-  
mittee on milk cows found fourteen  
animals exhibited by several persons,  
presenting an uniformity in points of  
excellence and general appearance,  
which would be extraordinary were it  
not known to be the result of attention  
and adherence to blood. The charac-  
ter of this family of stock—bred by  
Mr. Rodman, in New Bedford—has  
been established and maintained for  
years. These cows present a practical  
lesson, which we have thought worth  
recalling for our readers.

Some twenty-five years ago, Mr.  
Rodman owned a valuable Alderney  
cow, which he bred to an imported  
Shorthorn bull, of an excellent milk-  
ing family. The produce of this cross  
was a cow which lived to a great age,  
and was invaluable to the dairy. From  
herself and first calf by a Shorthorned  
bull, descended all the animals spoken  
of above—all got by Ayrshire bulls of  
acknowledged excellence. Neither of  
the cows ever produced an indifferent  
milk, and their dairy qualities have  
been transmitted to their descendants  
even distantly removed—all are noted  
for a large yield of rich milk. "Can  
the same," ask the committee, from  
whose report we condense the above,  
"be said of any yard whose owners  
have depended upon chance cows and  
drove bulls?"

**FATTENING TURKEYS.**—The aliment-  
ary properties of charcoal are very  
great, indeed it is asserted that domes-  
tic fowls may fatten on it without any  
other food, and that, too, in a shorter  
time than on the most nutritious  
grains. In an experiment made to  
test the value of the article, four tur-  
keys were taken and confined in a pen,  
and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and  
oats. Four others of the same brood  
were also taken and confined at the  
same time in another pen, and fed  
daily on the same articles, but with  
one pint finely pulverized charcoal  
mixed with their meal and potatoes;  
they had also a plentiful supply of  
broken charcoal in their pen. The  
eight were killed on the same day, and  
there was a difference of one and a  
half pounds each in favor of the fowls  
which were supplied with the char-  
coal, they being much the fatter, and  
the meat greatly superior in point of  
tenderness and flavor.

**HUNGARIAN GRASS.**—My experience  
does not vary much from that of Mr.  
K. K. Jones, in regard to growing  
Hungarian grass. I sowed a piece of  
ground the 23d of June, and the first  
week of August I cut at the rate of  
three tons per acre. The ground has  
since been perfectly clean of weeds.  
There is no second or fall crop as sup-  
posed by some, the stubble dying the  
same as wheat stubble; neither does  
the seed germinate that is thrashed off  
in harvesting, and from this simple  
fact I think it will not be hard to erad-  
icate from the soil.

My horses prefer it to the best timo-  
thy that can be produced, and I think  
there is a saving of one third the grain  
commonly used, in addition with all  
other kinds of rowen, sheaf-oats not  
excepted. It is my opinion that one  
half bushel Hungarian grass seed,  
evenly sown on good ground, well pre-  
pared, about the last of May or the  
first of June, will yield from five to  
seven tons per acre.—Emery's Jour.

Think twice before you act.